

## ROOSEVELT CALLS THEM MURDERERS

Says Germans in Europe Are Offensive, But American Germans Are Patriots.

WILSON IS ASSAILED

President's Preparedness Policy Declared to Be a Weak Affair.

New York, Jan. 30.—Theodore Roosevelt discussed "Promises and Performance in International Relations" before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences in Brooklyn tonight. The former president's address, in part, was as follows:

"In private life no human being thinks it to the credit of any man that he makes a promise unless the promise is kept. But when we deal with nations, instead of individuals, a large number of reasonably well-disposed people today take the view that the promise is itself meritorious, and that the keeping of it is something wholly irrelevant. A treaty is merely a promise. If it is evident when made that it cannot be, or ought not to be, kept, then those making the treaty are self-evidently either wicked or foolish. If it can be kept, those who fail to keep it are guilty of dishonorable conduct. The politicians in power who do such deeds are merely the agents of the people, and if these public servants act dishonorably the dishonor is reflected upon the people themselves. Well-meaning persons would be wise if they kept the analogy applies to pacifist speeches; it applies to treaties; it applies to what are diplomatically called notes.

"Readers of David Copperfield will remember that Mr. Micawber's speciality was to issue notes. His mind was so constituted that he felt that when a note became due he met it adequately by writing another. His creditors, however, did not take so charitable a view. To those acquainted with United States diplomatic history of the last year or two there will be no necessity of pursuing the analogy further."

Colonel Roosevelt mentioned the Hague conventions in their relation to "the violation of the neutrality of Belgium," asserting it was "dishonorable conduct on the part of the United States to take no action."

Export of Munitions.

Discussing American export of munitions, he said:

"It is immoral to export munitions or materials out of which munitions can be made, in order to prevent Belgium from freeing herself. It is highly moral to export munitions which will help Belgium to free herself. It is an act of gross infamy on the part of this government and this people to take any step which will help the wrongdoer against the wronged, and such step would be taken if we imposed an embargo in the interest of Germany against the allies."

"A year ago this government notified Germany that it would hold her to a strict accountability if she sunk passenger ships and murdered women and children. Again and again, in contemptuous defiance of this warning, Germany has sunk these ships and killed non-combatants until the number mounts up into the thousands. Whether the acts were done by German submarines or by Austrian submarines or as is now claimed, by Turkish submarines, or as may now be claimed in the future, by Bulgarian submarines, represents merely the contemptuous desire of Germany—the directing and dictating mind of the central powers—to give this government a chance to crawl out of making good its fine words."

"We took no effective action whatever to stop these repeated murders. They were finally stopped simply because the British fleet destroyed so many submarines that the warfare ceased being profitable to Germany."

Bomb and Torch.

"At the same time the German and Austrian governments through fear accredited representatives in the embassies here have carried on a campaign of the bomb and the torch against our industry."

"The action our government should have taken in view of this campaign was not merely action against Dumba, Von Papen and Boy-Ed, but the holding of the German and Austrian governments themselves responsible for every munition plant that was damaged. Yet now it is announced that we are to accept responsibility for the death of our women and children and in return are to play the game of the murderers of those women and children by acting in their interests against the allied nations who are trying to free Belgium. We are asked to kiss the bloody hands of the murderers and to serve as the tool of these men against those nations which have behaved more valiantly and righteously than we."

"It is a proposition of sordid base lives. It asks us to put dollars above lives and to consult our own cowardice and weakness instead of adhering to the eternal principles of justice. If we follow such a course, we will cover ourselves with everlasting infamy."

"Unfortunately it is evident that many of our public men are afraid of Germany, afraid of the professional German-American vote and are willing to sacrifice the honor of this country to their fears. There is practically no French-American or English-American vote and these politicians therefore feel that they can act against England and France with safety—and their motto is: 'Safety first.'"

Must Make Good.

Colonel Roosevelt said he approved of proposals to establish a world league for the enforcement of peace, but only on condition "first, that we

shall show that we keep our promises; and, second, that we shall show that we are both able and ready to make our promises effective by our action."

Many persons who favor such a world league, he declared, at the same time declare that our duty is to be neutral and to avoid entangling alliances."

"As for entangling alliances," he said, "it must be remembered that league for world peace would mean that we would enter into an alliance on the largest possible scale. Do not let us even talk about doing such a thing unless we face what it means."

"Personally, I believe that a great nation like ours should be willing to admit that it has international duties. I believe that ultimately, if we achieve the proper piety of moral and material preparedness, we may enter an international peace league. But when we do so we must face the fact that we have abolished by just so much our right to be neutral and that we have entered into alliances which entangle us to the extent of making it necessary for us to keep our word where we have given it."

Preparedness.

Colonel Roosevelt said we should have a mobile army of 150,000 and a regular army of about a quarter of a million men.

"If we mean to prepare," he said, "we should prepare in good earnest. Thirty years ago I served for a time as a deputy sheriff in a cow country of the west, which was at that time a rather lively country. We grew to accept several rules of conduct as binding. One was never to draw unless to shoot. Conversation not followed by action was not looked upon favorably. As has been well said, the policy of speaking softly and carrying a big stick is in the long run infinitely safer than the policy of indulging in irrelevant noise and brandishing an olive branch. Again we found it was wise not to carry a gun at all unless we carried a good gun. That was before the days of automatics. As a deputy sheriff, I carried a self-cocking .45 caliber revolver. If I had been given a .22 caliber pump action I would have promptly thrown up my job."

"The proposal for the so-called continental army is a proposal to meet Uncle Sam's need for an automatic or a self-cocking .45 by giving him a muzzle-loading .22."

States Position.

"I stand for ample preparedness in order to avert war and in order to avert disgrace and disaster. It was should come. I ask, moreover, that this nation in the great crisis of this world war refuse to be tricked or bullied by foes without or by politicians within. I ask that our people remember that while their first duty is to the United States, they have a second duty to humanity at large."

"I ask that we stand for property rights, but that we put human rights ahead of property rights, and finally that we show that we have it in us to dare to risk something and to suffer for a just cause, and some loss, if necessary, some danger on behalf of a lofty ideal. It is by no means necessary that a great nation should always stand on the heroic level. But no nation can be called really great unless it can sometimes rise to a heroic mood."

True Patriots.

"I believe that the great mass of Americans of German descent are straight-out Americans and nothing else. In the civil war a larger proportion of the men of recent German origin than of the men of old native American stock stood for the union and for freedom. I ask Americans of German descent to stand against England when it is wrong. I ask that all alike stand as Americans and nothing else. These Americans of German descent, I believe, will disapprove with all their hearts any proposal to use the embargo as a weapon aid of the ruthless and brutal German militarism which has crushed Belgium. These Americans of German descent are the true patriots. I believe that they are shamefully misrepresented by the professional hyphenated German-Americans, who have been so loud in their insistence that the United States should be prostituted to the service of despotism against democracy, of tyranny against freedom, of wrong against right. I earnestly hope that the great mass of honest American citizenship which is in whole or in part of German descent, will make its views heard against these men who speak as Germans only and treat America as a foreign land, a land of use only as the tool of Germany, and against the base and cowardly politicians who seek preferment for themselves by truckling to the professional German-American vote."

ALCOHOL PROBLEM SOLVED BY COURT.

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 30.—Druggists employing licensed pharmacists as required by law may import and sell pure alcohol for mechanical, scientific and medicinal purposes by procuring a permit for the importation thereof from the probate court of the county where the pure alcohol is to be used, and by limiting the sale to purchasers who have obtained a permit therefor from the probate court, which paying the \$200 license which county commissioners have attempted to collect from them.

This is the important ruling of the supreme court of Idaho, made in the case of Charles L. Joy & Co. versus August Carlson, William Howell and Hans Coffin, commissioners of Ada county, and Prosecuting Attorney Raymond L. Givens and Sheriff Emmett Pfost of Ada county.

It applies to every county in the state and solves a knotty problem which has been confronting the state since the prohibition laws applied to the state as a whole.

THREE THOUSAND ARE HOMELESS

Thirty-four Bodies Recovered from San Diego Floods—Another Dam Breaks.

San Diego, Jan. 30.—Reports received late tonight from flood ravaged valley of San Diego county showed that a total of thirty-four bodies had been recovered, and raised estimates of the total death toll to sixty-five. Three thousand persons were homeless, and there was much suffering despite heroic relief work.

San Diego, Jan. 30.—Reported breaking of the Cuyamaca dam, eighty miles northeast of here, and fear that other dams in territory already partly flooded might go out under the enormous pressure of their mountain waters, added further gloom to the flood situation tonight. Twenty-one of the fifty bodies believed to be in the debris or muddy waters covering the Otay valley southeast of here, were recovered yesterday by United States marines and sailors, who continued today to search for other victims and to check widespread looting. Many bodies, it is believed, were carried out to sea.

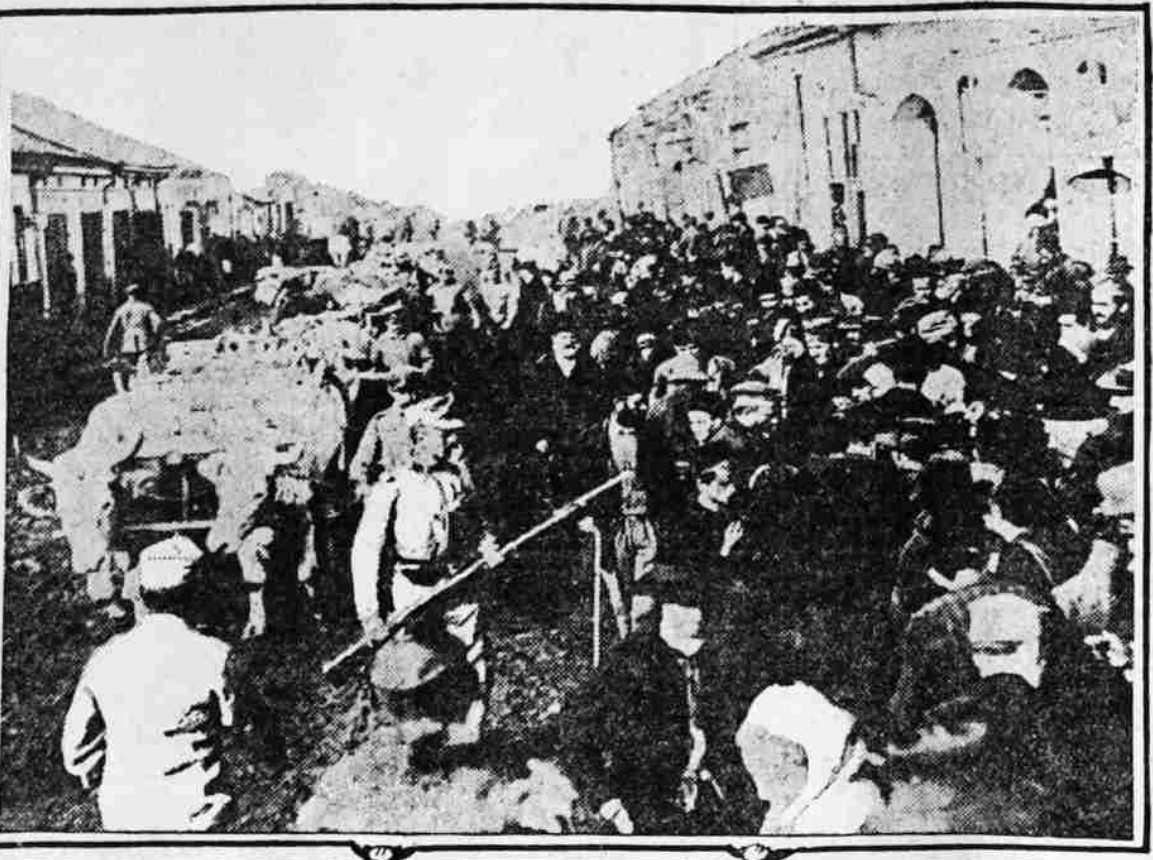
Relief work, earnestly prosecuted under distressing handicaps, went bravely on. A fund of \$19,000 and large quantities of clothing and supplies for the flood sufferers has been collected here and partly distributed. Owing to the difficulties experienced in penetrating the districts flooded, many days probably will elapse before the full toll of death taken by the various floods is known. Estimates of sixty drowned continued to be made tonight.

New Flood Menace.

Telephone reports were received early tonight from two sources that the Cuyamaca dam, at the source of the San Diego river, had broken, releasing three billion gallons of water, which has created a new flood menace in a district already inundated.

Colonel Edward Fletcher, owner of

## CHILDREN HUNGRY, WOMEN START RIOT IN CITY OF BELGRADE



Quelling a bread riot in Belgrade, Serbia.

Their children starving, the women of Belgrade became so insistent in their demands for food that it was necessary for the Austrian soldiers to disperse them.

shall show that we keep our promises; and, second, that we shall show that we are both able and ready to make our promises effective by our action."

Many persons who favor such a world league, he declared, at the same time declare that our duty is to be neutral and to avoid entangling alliances."

"As for entangling alliances," he said, "it must be remembered that league for world peace would mean that we would enter into an alliance on the largest possible scale. Do not let us even talk about doing such a thing unless we face what it means."

"Personally, I believe that a great nation like ours should be willing to admit that it has international duties. I believe that ultimately, if we achieve the proper piety of moral and material preparedness, we may enter an international peace league. But when we do so we must face the fact that we have abolished by just so much our right to be neutral and that we have entered into alliances which entangle us to the extent of making it necessary for us to keep our word where we have given it."

Preparedness.

Colonel Roosevelt said we should have a mobile army of 150,000 and a regular army of about a quarter of a million men.

"If we mean to prepare," he said, "we should prepare in good earnest. Thirty years ago I served for a time as a deputy sheriff in a cow country of the west, which was at that time a rather lively country. We grew to accept several rules of conduct as binding. One was never to draw unless to shoot. Conversation not followed by action was not looked upon favorably. As has been well said, the policy of speaking softly and carrying a big stick is in the long run infinitely safer than the policy of indulging in irrelevant noise and brandishing an olive branch. Again we found it was wise not to carry a gun at all unless we carried a good gun. That was before the days of automatics. As a deputy sheriff, I carried a self-cocking .45 caliber revolver. If I had been given a .22 caliber pump action I would have promptly thrown up my job."

"The proposal for the so-called continental army is a proposal to meet Uncle Sam's need for an automatic or a self-cocking .45 by giving him a muzzle-loading .22."

States Position.

"I stand for ample preparedness in order to avert war and in order to avert disgrace and disaster. It was should come. I ask, moreover, that this nation in the great crisis of this world war refuse to be tricked or bullied by foes without or by politicians within. I ask that our people remember that while their first duty is to the United States, they have a second duty to humanity at large."

"I ask that we stand for property rights, but that we put human rights ahead of property rights, and finally that we show that we have it in us to dare to risk something and to suffer for a just cause, and some loss, if necessary, some danger on behalf of a lofty ideal. It is by no means necessary that a great nation should always stand on the heroic level. But no nation can be called really great unless it can sometimes rise to a heroic mood."

True Patriots.

"I believe that the great mass of Americans of German descent are straight-out Americans and nothing else. In the civil war a larger proportion of the men of recent German origin than of the men of old native American stock stood for the union and for freedom. I ask Americans of German descent to stand against England when it is wrong. I ask that all alike stand as Americans and nothing else. These Americans of German descent, I believe, will disapprove with all their hearts any proposal to use the embargo as a weapon aid of the ruthless and brutal German militarism which has crushed Belgium. These Americans of German descent are the true patriots. I believe that they are shamefully misrepresented by the professional hyphenated German-Americans, who have been so loud in their insistence that the United States should be prostituted to the service of despotism against democracy, of tyranny against freedom, of wrong against right. I earnestly hope that the great mass of honest American citizenship which is in whole or in part of German descent, will make its views heard against these men who speak as Germans only and treat America as a foreign land, a land of use only as the tool of Germany, and against the base and cowardly politicians who seek preferment for themselves by truckling to the professional German-American vote."

ALCOHOL PROBLEM SOLVED BY COURT.

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 30.—Druggists employing licensed pharmacists as required by law may import and sell pure alcohol for mechanical, scientific and medicinal purposes by procuring a permit for the importation thereof from the probate court of the county where the pure alcohol is to be used, and by limiting the sale to purchasers who have obtained a permit therefor from the probate court, which paying the \$200 license which county commissioners have attempted to collect from them.

This is the important ruling of the supreme court of Idaho, made in the case of Charles L. Joy & Co. versus August Carlson, William Howell and Hans Coffin, commissioners of Ada county, and Prosecuting Attorney Raymond L. Givens and Sheriff Emmett Pfost of Ada county.

It applies to every county in the state and solves a knotty problem which has been confronting the state since the prohibition laws applied to the state as a whole.

THREE THOUSAND ARE HOMELESS

Thirty-four Bodies Recovered from San Diego Floods—Another Dam Breaks.

San Diego, Jan. 30.—Reports received late tonight from flood ravaged valley of San Diego county showed that a total of thirty-four bodies had been recovered, and raised estimates of the total death toll to sixty-five. Three thousand persons were homeless, and there was much suffering despite heroic relief work.

San Diego, Jan. 30.—Reported breaking of the Cuyamaca dam, eighty miles northeast of here, and fear that other dams in territory already partly flooded might go out under the enormous pressure of their mountain waters, added further gloom to the flood situation tonight. Twenty-one of the fifty bodies believed to be in the debris or muddy waters covering the Otay valley southeast of here, were recovered yesterday by United States marines and sailors, who continued today to search for other victims and to check widespread looting. Many bodies, it is believed, were carried out to sea.

Relief work, earnestly prosecuted under distressing handicaps, went bravely on. A fund of \$19,000 and large quantities of clothing and supplies for the flood sufferers has been collected here and partly distributed. Owing to the difficulties experienced in penetrating the districts flooded, many days probably will elapse before the full toll of death taken by the various floods is known. Estimates of sixty drowned continued to be made tonight.

New Flood Menace.

Telephone reports were received early tonight from two sources that the Cuyamaca dam, at the source of the San Diego river, had broken, releasing three billion gallons of water, which has created a new flood menace in a district already inundated.

Colonel Edward Fletcher, owner of

## ZEPPELIN KILLS AND WOUNDS 51

Heavy Fog Screened the Dirigible From the Guns of City of Paris.

Paris, Jan. 30, 3.30 p. m.—Twenty-four persons were killed and 27 injured in the Zeppelin raid over Paris Saturday night, according to an official statement given out today.

Ten of the wounded were placed in hospitals owing to the severity of their hurts.

Discussing the defense against the Zeppelin, one of the men who participated in the raid said:

"It was not through lack of foresight or lack of speed that the aeroplanes were unable to reach the hostile aircraft. The fog was the real reason for the German success. Last night it covered Paris completely and the searchlights were unable to pierce the wall. As for the land artillery, it was confronted with absolute invisibility, making it impossible, to fire."

"All the aeroplanes were put into operation when the alarm of the presence of a Zeppelin was given. Even most of the aeroplanes got no glimpse of the ship, which was not using searchlights."

Thirty Aeroplanes Attack.

Five French aeroplanes were said to have fired on the Zeppelin, one of them pursuing it toward the west for more than 50 minutes. Thirty French machines took part in the hunt for the raider.

Frightened, doubtless by the numerous war planes rising toward it, the Zeppelin wheeled and drove at full speed northward, dropping in its trail into the darkness a cargo of about three and a half tons of bombs. Then, continuing its flight 1,400 feet above the earth, the airship vanished.

Parisians had been warned, half an hour before by fire engines rushing through the streets, trumpeting the call known as "stand to arms," of the presence of raiders. The electric lights went out and policemen cautioned careless householders to close their shutters and darken their windows immediately. It was still early in the night, close to 10 o'clock, the cafes were still open and the moving picture theaters and playhouses were still entertaining their spectators and audiences. Then in all parts of the city could be heard the whirr of numerous aeroplane propellers, while everywhere people went upon the balconies to watch the Zeppelins.

Drop Flares.

Few Parisians appeared to believe the raiders were likely to come as they had been turned back many times previously. But suddenly in one of the northeastern parts of Paris there was a great flare in the sky as the Zeppelin dropped an illuminant so that it might be seen by those on the airship, whether they were over the city. Then a bomb fell into a street, crushing through to the subway and tearing a hole fifteen feet in diameter but injuring no one. Quickly a series of other detonations occurred, sounding dully throughout the city.

One of the missiles fell on an isolated house occupied by a single family. The building was bisected, one end being demolished and its occupants buried far out into an open lot and killed. The other end of the house was cut off sharply and a bed room on the second floor was left intact with its occupants uninjured.

In a more populous quarter a bomb struck a six-story apartment building occupied by the families of workingmen, cutting it in two on the line of the corner of the kitchens, from garret to cellar, burying ten victims under the debris of the central part of the structure.

Altogether a dozen bombs weighing about 600 pounds each, were dropped.

Victims Killed in Their Beds.

None of the fatalities occurred in the open streets, the majority of the victims being killed in the beds. President Poincaré, who in company with the military governor of Paris and the prefect of police, visited the scene of the wreckage, caused by some of the bombs shortly after midnight, seemed greatly moved by what he saw. One of the houses that he visited was that of Police Sergeant Bidault, who had just reached his home and who was killed by a bomb which at the same time seriously injured his sister-in-law.

CONFIRM MURDER OF BART KRAMER

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 30.—Americans reaching here today from Chihuahua City, brought confirmation of the reported murder of Bart Kramer, an American, by Mexican outlaws in the

mountains southeast of Chihuahua City. Ben Snell, C. Wood and Henry Acklin also previously reported killed, are now said to be safe. Acklin is reported hiding in the mountains while Wood and Snell are at Minaca, Chihuahua. A strong force of Carranza troops under General Cavazos, is patrolling the railroad between Minaca and Chihuahua City to prevent attacks on trains.

SEARCH IS MADE FOR SUBMARINE

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 30.—Wireless stations along the South Atlantic coast guard cutters and torpedo boat destroyer Worden were pressed to night into the search between here and Cape Romain for the submarine K-5 which has been "lost" since about 1 o'clock Sunday morning.

The fact that the submersible was missing became known here tonight when the K-1, K-2 and K-6 with the monitor Tallahassee arrived off the dense fog.

With the K-5 these vessels were en route from New York to Key West. Somewhere off the coast early today the K-5 was missed and until late tonight no word had come of the vessel as far as known here. All efforts to get information to the K-5 here were unavailing. Soon after the report reached Charleston the coast guard cutters Yamacraw and Seminole as well as the Worden and buoy tender Mangrove left to search the coast waters.

New York, Jan. 30.—The submarines K-1, K-2, K-5 and K-6, each carrying a crew of from six to eight men, sailed from here Friday for Key West for winter maneuvers along the Florida coast. They were accompanied by the submarine tender Tallahassee.

At the New York navy yard, where the submarines had undergone repairs for several months past, it was said tonight no word has been received from them since they left here. All were supposed to be in perfect condition.

RUSSIANS ARE NEAR ERZERUM

Czar's Troops Going to Relief of British Forces on Tigris River.

Athens, Jan. 29, via Paris, Jan. 30, 1.15 p. m.—The Russians are surrounding Erzerum from which city the Turkish authorities have fled, according to reports reaching here. A strong Russian column is advancing to the Tigris valley, the advices add.

Paris, Jan. 30, via London, 2.45 p. m.—The repulse of two German infantry attacks upon French positions near Domperle south of the river Somme was announced today by the war office.

This afternoon's statement says: "Yesterday evening the Germans delivered an attack upon our positions south of Somme, opposite Romperle. The enemy's infantry was twice repulsed and thrown back into their trenches by our rifle firing and our curtain of fire."

"Nothing important has occurred

on the remainder of the front."

Berlin, Jan. 30, by wireless to Sayville.—All the ground gained by the Germans in their offensive movements near Neuville and south of the Somme reported yesterday has been retained, it appears from today's official statement from army headquarters, the French counter-attacks have been repulsed.

The text of the statement is as follows:

"Fighting is continuing about the position conquered by us on the south of the road from Villi to Neuville. A French attack was repulsed. The position conquered by us south of the Somme extends to 3,500 meters, at a depth of 1,000 meters. A total of 17 officers and 1,270 men were taken prisoner. Among these are several Englishmen. The French attempted a feeble counter-attack which was easily repulsed."

"In the Champagne there have been heavy artillery duels. On the remainder of the front, artillery activity has been restricted by bad weather. Toward evening the French cleared and the French directed a lively fire against the German front."

"East of Pont-a-Mousson (in the Woerre district) a French infantry advance was repulsed."

Read the Classified Ads.

GARMENT FACTORY MAY GO TO PROVO.

Provo, Jan. 30.—David Craig McWhirter, president of the McWhirter-Gilson Manufacturing company of Kansas City, manufacturers of women's wear, met with members of the Provo Commercial club last evening for the discussion of matters connected with a factory.

Mr. McWhirter expects to establish a factory here for supplying his trade in the intermountain and coast country. The factory will begin in a small way, with a capital stock of \$25,000, and will employ about sixty persons, mostly girls and women. Mr. McWhirter will take \$5,000 of the capital, and \$10,000 additional was subscribed at the meeting, conditionally on the project passing muster with an investigating committee, which will also act as a subscription committee, of which the following are members: John S. Smith, T. F. Pietsch, S. H. Belmont, Alex. Hedquist and R. R. Irvine, Jr. Jesse Knight subscribed \$5,000, and the other \$5,000 of subscription was in smaller amounts.

Read the Classified Ads.

FEW MINERS ESCAPE

Shut off from fresh air and sunshine, sometimes working in dampness, and often inhaling dust, are the reasons why so few miners escape bronchitis, pneumonia, asthma, throat troubles, or even consumption.

The hard work and sudden changes from warm mines to icy winds will weaken the strongest constitution, and doctors are advising miners to take Scott's Emulsion after meals, because it is a powerful blood purifier, which creates body-warmth, healthful flesh, and strengthens both throat and lungs.

If you work in the mines you need Scott's Emulsion to keep up your strength, and for coughs, croup or rheumatism it should never be neglected. Scott's is free from alcohol—tastes on the genuine.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 15-38

—Advertisement—



R. F. D. Along the Yukon

## Alaskan Coal—not Alaskan Gold

ALASKAN coal and iron and copper—not Alaskan gold—are making our vast northern territory literally fulfill the Yukon gold seeker's dream of El Dorado. "Seward's Ice Box" of 1867 is to-day Uncle Sam's Treasure Chest of untold mineral resources.

Really accurate information about Alaska has only recently become available, and this Institution has taken the first opportunity to place it before this community as part of the intensely interesting "Mexico-Alaska" pictorial series, for which we have obtained exclusive local distribution.

We shall be glad to send the entire series to any one who requests it. Use the attached coupon.

## FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OGDEN, UTAH.

Please place my name on your mailing list to receive without charge the Mexico-Alaska Pictorial Series.

Name ..... City .....

Street ..... State .....

mountains southeast of Chihuahua

City. Ben Snell, C. Wood and Henry Acklin also previously reported killed,

are now said to be safe. Acklin is reported hiding in the mountains while Wood and Snell are at Minaca, Chihuahua. A strong force of Carranza troops under General Cavazos,

is patrolling the railroad between Minaca and Chihuahua City to prevent attacks on trains.

SEARCH IS MADE FOR SUBMARINE

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 30.—Wireless stations along the South Atlantic coast guard cutters and torpedo boat destroyer Worden were pressed to night into the search between here and Cape Romain for the submarine K-5 which has been "lost" since about 1 o'clock Sunday morning.

The fact that the submersible was missing became known here tonight when the K-1, K-2 and K-6 with the monitor Tallahassee arrived off the dense fog.

With the K-5 these vessels were en route from New York to Key West. Somewhere off the coast early today the K-5 was missed and until late tonight no word had come of the vessel as far as known here. All efforts to get information to the K-5 here were unavailing. Soon after the report reached Charleston the coast guard cutters Yamacraw and Seminole as well as the Worden and buoy tender Mangrove left to search the coast waters.

New York, Jan. 30.—The submarines K-1, K-2, K-5 and K-6, each carrying a crew of from six to eight men, sailed from here Friday for Key West for winter maneuvers along the Florida coast. They were accompanied by the submarine tender Tallahassee.

At the New York navy yard, where the submarines had undergone repairs for several months past, it was said tonight no word has been received from them since they left here. All were supposed to be in perfect condition.

RUSSIANS ARE NEAR ERZERUM

Czar's Troops Going to Relief of British Forces on Tigris River.

Athens, Jan. 29, via Paris, Jan. 30, 1.15 p. m.—The Russians are surrounding Erzerum from which city the Turkish authorities have fled, according to reports reaching here. A strong Russian column is advancing to the Tigris valley, the advices add.